



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Special Report

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SOCIAL SCIENCES

Historical Review

**Presidential Candidates
from
1788 to 1960**

Including

Third Parties -- 1832 -- 1960

And

Popular and Electoral Vote

A thorough analysis of Presidential candidates in American history, giving, for the major party nominees, their Ages, Occupations, States, Parties, Wealth, Religion. Includes chart showing Presidential vote in the last century.

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Special Report

BASIC DATA ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SINCE 1788

The age, state of residence, religion, wealth and occupation of nominees for the Presidency are matters of interest in all Presidential elections. This is a special Congressional Quarterly report on such details about Presidential nominees since the formation of the Union. Following a review of some of the highlights, the specific information for each major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate since 1788 is given.

First Elections

In the elections of 1788, 1792, 1796, and 1800 no distinction was made between candidates for President and candidates for Vice President. The person receiving the highest electoral vote became President; the second highest became Vice President. Although Washington received all the electoral votes that he possibly could and was unanimously elected, he did not receive all of the electoral votes. In 1789 there were 69 electors from the 10 states¹ represented in the electoral college. Each member was required to cast two ballots. Washington received one vote from each member and was unanimously elected. John Adams received 34 votes and the remaining 35 were split among ten other candidates.

Again, in 1792, Washington received all electoral votes that he possibly could, 132 of 264 votes cast. Adams again received the second highest number, 77 of the remaining 132. The remaining 55 votes were split among three other candidates.

A total of 276 electoral ballots were cast for 13 candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency in 1796. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson received 68; the remaining votes were split among the other candidates. Although Washington had refused to run for a third term, he received two electoral votes in 1796.

The election of 1800 brought still another problem. Of the 276 electoral votes cast, the two highest candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each had 73 electoral votes. The remaining votes were split among four other candidates. Because of the tie, the election was referred to the House of Representatives.

The balloting in the House began on Feb. 11, 1801. The Representatives did not vote individually but in state blocs, each state being entitled to one vote. The 36th ballot was taken on Feb. 17, no majority having been attained before, and ten states cast their votes for Jefferson, four states cast their votes for Burr. Two states voted blank. Jefferson became President; Burr Vice President.

On Sept. 25, 1804 the Twelfth Amendment went into effect, stating that electors must ballot separately for President and Vice President, thus avoiding the problem of 1796 where a President of one party was chosen and a Vice President of another party was chosen.

The Senate is authorized by the Constitution to break a tie of electoral votes for Vice President.

¹New York had not chosen its electors when the electoral college met. North Carolina and Rhode Island had not yet ratified the Constitution.

Early Electoral System

The electoral system of 1789, 1792, 1796, 1800 was not as refined as the present system, but the basic system has remained the same since Washington was first elected.

The popular vote in the first four Presidential elections was not, and still is not, for the President, but for the Presidential electors. In those first elections however, the names of candidates for President did not appear on the ballots; the only names on them were the names of the electors. Today the names of the electors usually follow the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of each party. The difference between the first four elections and the succeeding ones was that, prior to 1804, the electors were unpledged and voted according to their personal feelings rather than the feelings of the electorate. The electors today are expected to vote for the candidates with whom they appear on the ballot, however they are not obliged to vote for those candidates.

Parties Emerge

With the election 1796 the first American political parties began to emerge.² Adams was the Federalist candidate, Jefferson the Anti-Federalist candidate. The major parties of today evolved from these beginnings. The Federalist became the National Republicans who, in turn became the Whigs. The Whigs evolved into the Republican party of the present day. The Anti-Federalists or Jeffersonian Democrats became the Democratic Republicans and later the present Democratic party.

During John Adams' administration some friends of Thomas Jefferson's in Congress held a caucus and announced him as their choice for President in 1800. In later years, the caucuses broke along party lines in Congress, each party announcing its choice for President. These caucuses were the forerunners of the party convention.

The first party convention held in the United States was the Anti-Masonic party convention of 1831. The following year³ the first Democratic party convention was held. The Democratic nominee in 1832 was Andrew Jackson, his running mate was Martin Van Buren. The first Republican party convention was held in 1856. The convention nominated John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice President.

The Democratic convention in 1924 lasted 14 days. It took 103 ballots to select a candidate. John W. Davis became the nominee. This was the longest convention ever held.

The Republican party has made 14 Presidential nominations at conventions held in Chicago, Ill. Of the 14 nominees, eight were elected President. They were: Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding and Eisenhower.

²Although Washington's philosophy was that of the Federalist party, he had no party affiliation, nor did any other candidate until the election of 1796.

³1832 was the first year in which all candidates for the Presidency were chosen by national nominating convention.

THE PRESIDENTS

George Washington, who left an estate valued at \$530,000, had to borrow 600 pounds in order to attend his first inauguration. His official title when elected President was chosen by a Senate committee, set up for the purpose. It decided that he should be addressed as, "His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of Their Liberties." This title, however, was never used.

James Madison was the only President to have both of his Vice Presidents die while in office.

Franklin Pierce, an Episcopalian, was the only President to "affirm" rather than "swear to" the oath of office.

Ages

The oldest President at the time of his inauguration was William Henry Harrison who was 68 years and 23 days old. President Eisenhower, on Oct. 4, 1960, surpassed by one day Andrew Jackson's record as the oldest man to serve as President. Jackson was 69 years and 354 days old when he left office. Eisenhower was 70 on Oct. 14, 1960.

The youngest nominee for the Presidency was William Jennings Bryan, aged 36 when he was nominated to oppose William McKinley in 1896. The youngest President when inaugurated was Theodore Roosevelt -- 42 years and 10 months old. The youngest man ever elected to the Presidency was John F. Kennedy, who was 43 years and 226 days old on Jan. 20, 1961.

Service in Congress

Only two men have been elected to the Presidency while serving in the U.S. Senate -- Warren G. Harding (R Ohio), elected in 1920 and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) elected in 1960. James Monroe was the first to serve in the Senate and later become President.

James A. Garfield was elected to the Senate Jan. 13, 1880 and to the Presidency on Nov. 4, 1880. He declined the Senate seat in order to become President. Garfield was also the only man to be elected to the Presidency (the same year, 1880) while a member of the House of Representatives. James Madison was the first man who had served in the House and later became President.

John Quincy Adams was the only President to serve in the House after his term of office.

Benjamin Harrison, elected President in 1888, left the Senate one year prior to his election as President.

Three Presidents served in the Continental Congress; Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson. Nineteen Presidents served in the United States Congress. Eight of the 19 served in both House and Senate, six served only in the House, five served only in the Senate.

Religions

Nine Presidents were Episcopalians: Washington, Madison, Monroe, W.H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, F.D. Roosevelt.

Seven Presidents were Presbyterians: Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Wilson, Eisenhower.

Four Presidents were Unitarians: J. Adams, J.Q. Adams, Fillmore, Taft.

Three Presidents were Methodists: Grant, Hayes, McKinley.

Two Presidents were Baptists: Harding, Truman.

Two were members of the Dutch Reformed Church: Martin Van Buren and T. Roosevelt.

Coolidge was a Congregationalist; Garfield, Disciples of Christ; Hoover, Quaker; Kennedy, Catholic.

Three Presidents were of no specific denomination: Jefferson, Lincoln, Johnson.

The first Catholic nominated for the Presidency was Charles O'Connor. He was nominated in 1872 by a faction of the Democratic party that refused to accept the nomination of Horace Greely. O'Connor refused the nomination but received nearly 30,000 votes in the election. Alfred E. Smith (D) was the second Catholic to receive the nomination (1928), Kennedy was the third (1960).

Residence

Seven Presidents were residents of New York at the time of their inaugurations. Six were residents of Ohio, five of Virginia, four of Massachusetts, three of Tennessee, two of Illinois and one each of California, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Minority Presidents

Fourteen Presidents were elected without receiving a majority of the popular vote, they were: John Quincy Adams, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln (1st election), Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland (both terms), Benjamin Harrison, Woodrow Wilson (both terms), Harry S. Truman, and John F. Kennedy.

Women Nominees

Twelve women have been nominated for the Presidency, all by minor parties. The first woman candidate was nominated in 1872 to oppose President Grant. She was Victoria Claflin Woodhull of the Equal Rights party. Her running mate in that election was Frederick Douglass, the first Negro candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The only Negro candidate for the nomination of a major party for the Vice Presidency was Blanche Kelso Bruce, Republican Senator from Mississippi. Bruce received 11 votes in the balloting at the Republican national convention in June, 1880.

Wealth

Following is a list of the values of the estates left by the Presidents. The largest estate was left by Franklin D. Roosevelt, \$1,085,500; Jefferson owed \$40,000; Monroe had no estate; William H. Harrison was in debt; Grant left no estate but his autobiography later brought in \$500,000.

Washington	\$530,000	Lincoln	\$83,000
J. Adams	\$30,000	Johnson	\$50,000
Jefferson	none	Grant	none
Madison	unknown	Hayes	unknown
Monroe	none	Garfield	unknown
J.Q. Adams	\$60,000	Arthur	unknown
Jackson	unknown	Cleveland	\$250,000
Van Buren	unknown	B. Harrison	\$375,000
W.H. Harrison	none	McKinley	\$215,000
Tyler	unknown	T. Roosevelt	\$811,000
Polk	\$100,000	Taft	\$475,000
	to 150,000	Wilson	\$600,000
Taylor	\$142,000	Harding	\$487,000
Fillmore	unknown	Coolidge	\$500,000
Pierce	\$70,000	F.D. Roosevelt	\$1,085,500
Buchanan	unknown		

The financial condition of former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower are not matters of public record. However, Hoover is considered to be a millionaire and the other two earned large sums from sale of their writings.

Occupation

Twenty-four Presidents were lawyers, one was a journalist, one was an engineer, five were professional soldiers and three (Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt and Kennedy) were public officials for most of their lives.

Vice Presidents

There have been 37 Vice Presidents.

The youngest man ever elected to the Vice Presidency was John Cabell Breckinridge, aged 36, elected in 1856. Oldest man ever elected to the Vice Presidency was Alben W. Barkley, 71 years of age in 1948. The oldest man ever nominated for the Vice Presidency was Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, 80 when he ran in 1904.

Another candidate for the Vice Presidency, Allen G. Thurman, was a Senator (1869-1881) and Representative

(1845-1847) from Ohio but ran for the Vice Presidency from Illinois in 1888.

William Rufus DeVane King, Vice President under Franklin Pierce, never presided over the Senate. King was in Havana, Cuba, at the time of the inauguration and was inaugurated there. He died 44 days later at his home in Alabama.

Seven Vice Presidents were members of the Senate when elected to the Vice Presidency, three were in the House when elected. Four Vice Presidents served in the Continental Congress, twelve served in both the House and Senate, nine served in the House only, six served in the Senate only, and six did not serve in Congress at all. John C. Calhoun resigned from the Vice Presidency in order to become a Senator, the only man ever to resign from that office.

Ten Vice Presidents were residents of New York at the time of their inaugurations, four were residents of Indiana, four of Massachusetts, three of Kentucky, two of Virginia, two of Illinois, two of Texas, and one each of Alabama, California, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Twenty-eight of the Vice Presidents of the United States were lawyers.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Following are listed the major candidates for President and Vice President in the elections from 1788 through 1960. From 1788 through 1800 all those who received electoral votes are listed; party lines had not yet emerged. The candidates who received the most electoral votes became President and the next highest, Vice President. From 1796 on, candidates with party designation are listed, the nominee for President listed first, that for Vice President next in each party. Victors are listed first in each year. Where age, party, state, etc., are missing, the information has been lost in history. Abbreviations are at end of the list.

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1788				
George Washington	57		Va.	Planter, Soldier
John Adams	53		Mass.	Lawyer, Diplomat
John Jay	43		N.Y.	Lawyer, Diplomat
Robert H. Harrison				
John Rutledge	49		S.C.	Lawyer
John Hancock	51		Mass.	Governor
George Clinton	48		N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
Samuel Huntington	57		Conn.	Lawyer, Governor
John Milton				
James Armstrong	40		Pa.	M.D., Judge
Benjamin Lincoln	55		Mass.	Soldier, Farmer, Sec'y. of War, Lt. Governor of Mass.
Edward Telfair	53		Ga.	Merchant, Governor
1792				
George Washington	61		Va.	President
John Adams	57		Mass.	Vice President
George Clinton	52		N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
Thomas Jefferson	49		Va.	Lawyer, Sec'y. of State
Aaron Burr	36		N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, At- torney General, Senator

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1796				
John Adams	61	F	Mass.	Vice President
Thomas Jefferson	53	AF	Va.	Lawyer, Sec'y of State
Thomas Pinckney	46	F	S.C.	Lawyer, Governor, State Legislature, Diplomat
Aaron Burr	40	AF	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Attorney General, Senator
Samuel Adams	74	D-R	Mass.	Merchant, Governor
Oliver Ellsworth	51	F	Conn.	Lawyer, Judge, Senator, Chief Justice of U.S.
George Clinton	56	D-R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
John Jay	51	I-F	N.Y.	Lawyer, Diplomat, Chief Justice of U.S. Governor
James Iredell	37	F	N.C.	Lawyer, Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.
George Washington	65		Va.	President
John Henry	46	I	Md.	Lawyer, Senator
Samuel Johnston	46	I-F	N.C.	Lawyer, Senator
Charles C. Pinckney	50	I-F	S.C.	Lawyer, Diplomat
1800				
Thomas Jefferson	57	D-R	Va.	Vice President
Aaron Burr	44	D-R	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Attorney General, Senator
John Adams	65	F	Mass	President
Charles C. Pinckney	54	F	S.C.	Lawyer, Diplomat
John Jay	55	F	N.Y.	Lawyer, Diplomat, Chief Justice of U.S., Governor
1804				
Thomas Jefferson	61	D-R	Va.	Vice President
George Clinton	64	D-R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Gov.
VS.				
Charles C. Pinckney	58	F	S.C.	Lawyer, Diplomat
Rufus King	49	F	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat
1808				
James Madison	57	D-R	Va.	Lawyer, MC, State Legislature, Sec'y of State
George Clinton ¹	68	D-R	N.Y.	Vice President
VS.				
Charles C. Pinckney	62	F	S.C.	Lawyer, Diplomat
Rufus King	53	F	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat
1812				
James Madison	61	D-R	Va.	President
Elbridge Gerry ²	68	D-R	Mass.	Businessman, MC, Governor
VS.				
DeWitt Clinton	43	F	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Mayor of New York, Lt. Governor
Jared Ingersoll	63	F	Pa.	Lawyer, State Attorney General

¹See all explanatory notes at end of list.

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1816				
James Monroe	58	D-R	Va.	Lawyer, Senator, Diplomat, Governor, Sec'y. of State
Daniel D. Tompkins	42	D-R	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Judge, Governor
VS. Rufus King	61	F	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat
John E. Howard ³	64	F	Md.	Governor, State Legislature, Senator
1820				
James Monroe	62	D-R	Va.	President
Daniel D. Tompkins ⁴	46	D-R	N.Y.	Vice President
VS. John Quincy Adams ⁵	53		Mass.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat, Sec'y. of State
1824⁶				
John Quincy Adams ⁷	57	N-R	Mass.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat, Sec'y. of State
John C. Calhoun	42	N-R	S.C.	Farmer, Lawyer, MC, Sec'y of War
VS. Andrew Jackson	57	N-R	Tenn.	Lawyer, Soldier, MC, Senator, Governor
Henry Clay	47	N-R	Ky.	Lawyer, Senator, MC
William H. Crawford	52	N-R	Ga.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Diplomat, Sec'y. of War, Sec'y. of Treasury
1828				
Andrew Jackson	61	D-R	Tenn.	Lawyer, MC, Senator, Judge, Planter, Merchant, Soldier, Territory Governor of Fla.
John C. Calhoun	46	D-R	S.C.	Vice President
VS. John Quincy Adams	61	N-R	Mass.	President
Richard Rush	48	N-R	Pa.	Lawyer, Attorney General of U.S. Sec'y. of State, Diplomat, Sec'y. of Treasury.
1832				
Andrew Jackson	65	D-R	Tenn.	President
Martin Van Buren	50	D-R	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, State Attorney General, Senator, Governor, Sec'y. of State, Diplomat
VS. Henry Clay	55	N-R	Ky.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, MC, Diplomat, Sec'y. of State
John Sergeant	53	N-R	Pa.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC.

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1836				
Martin Van Buren	54	D-R	N.Y.	Vice President
Richard M. Johnson*	56	D-R	Ky.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator
VS.				
William H. Harrison	64	W	Ohio	Soldier, Delegate from Ohio, Territory Governor of Ind., Indian Commissioner, MC, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat
Hugh L. White	63	W	Tenn.	Lawyer, Judge, State Legislature, Senator
Daniel Webster	54	W	N.H.	Lawyer, MC, Senator
W.P. Mangum	44	W	Mass.	
Francis Granger	34	W	N.C.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Judge, MC, Senator
John Tyler	46	W	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC
William Smith		W	Va.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Governor
			Ala.	
1840				
William H. Harrison	68	W	Ohio	Soldier, Delegate from Ohio, Territory Governor of Ind., Indian Commissioner, MC, State Legislature, Senator, Diplomat
John Tyler*	50	W	Va.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Governor
VS.				
Martin Van Buren	58	D-R	N.Y.	President
Richard M. Johnson ¹⁰	60	D-R	Ky.	Vice President
L.W. Tazewell	66	D-R	Va.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator, Governor
James Knox Polk	44	D-R	Tenn.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Governor
1844				
James Knox Polk	48	D	Tenn.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Governor
George M. Dallas	52	D	Pa.	Lawyer, Mayor of Phila., Senator, State Attorney General, Diplomat
VS.				
Henry Clay	67	W	Ky.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, MC, Diplomat, Sec'y of State
Theo. Frelinghuysen	57	W	N.J.	Lawyer, State Attorney General, Senator
1848				
Zachary Taylor	64	W	La.	Soldier
Millard Fillmore ¹¹	49	W	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, State Comptroller
VS.				
Lewis Cass	66	D	Mich.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Governor of Territory of Mich., Sec'y. of War, Diplomat, Senator
William O. Butler	57	D	Ky.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
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1852				
Franklin Pierce	48	D	N.H.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator
William Rufus D. King ¹²	66	D	Ala.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator, Planter, Diplomat
VS.				
Winfield Scott	66	W	N.J.	Soldier
William A. Graham	48	W	N.C.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Senator, Governor, Sec'y. of Navy
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1856				
James Buchanan	65	D	Pa.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Diplomat, Senator, Sec'y. of State
John C. Breckinridge	36	D	Ky.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC
VS.				
John C. Fremont ¹³	43	R	Calif.	Teacher, Soldier-Explorer, Territory Governor of Calif., Senator
William L. Dayton	49	R	N.J.	Lawyer, Judge, Senator
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1860 ¹⁴				
Abraham Lincoln	52	R	Ill.	Merchant, State Legislature, Lawyer, MC.
Hannibal Hamlin	51	R	Maine	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator, Governor
VS.				
Stephen A. Douglas	47	D (N)	Ill.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Judge, MC, Senator
Herschel V. Johnson	48	D (N)	Ga.	Lawyer, Senator, Judge, Governor
VS.				
John C. Breckinridge	40	D (S)	Ky.	Vice President
Joseph Lane	59	D (S)	Ore.	State Legislature, Territory Governor, Territory Delegate, Senator
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1864				
Abraham Lincoln	56	R	Ill.	President
Andrew Johnson ¹⁵	56	D	Tenn.	Tailor, State Legislature, MC, Governor, Senator
VS.				
George B. McClellan	38	D	N.Y.	Soldier
George H. Pendleton	39	D	Ohio	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC
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1868				
Ulysses S. Grant	46	R	Ill.	Farmer, Soldier, Sec'y. of War
Schuyler Colfax	45	R	Ind.	Journalist, MC
VS.				
Horatio Seymour	58	D	Ind.	Lawyer, N.Y. State Legislature, Governor of N.Y.
Francis P. Blair Jr.	47	D	Mo.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1872				
Ulysses S. Grant	50	R	Ill.	President
Henry Wilson ¹⁶	61	R	Mass.	Teacher, Manufacturer, State Legislature, Journalist, Sen- ator
VS.				
Horace Greely ¹⁷	61	D	N.Y.	Journalist, MC
Benjamin Gratz Brown	46	D	Mo.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Jour- nalist, Senator, Governor
1876 ¹⁶				
Rutherford B. Hayes	54	R	Ohio	Lawyer, MC, Governor
William A. Wheeler	57	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC
VS.				
Samuel J. Tilden	62	D	N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
Thomas A. Hendricks	57	D	Ind.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator, Governor
1880				
James A. Garfield	49	R	Ohio	Teacher, State Legislature, Law- yer, MC
Chester A. Arthur ¹⁹	50	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Collector of Port of N.Y.
VS.				
Winfield S. Hancock	56	D	Pa.	Soldier
William H. English	58	D	Ind.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Regent of Smithsonian Insti- tution
1884				
Grover Cleveland	47	D	N.Y.	Lawyer, Mayor of Buffalo, Gov- ernor
Thomas A. Hendricks ¹⁸	65	D	Ind.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Law- yer, MC, Senator, Governor
VS.				
James G. Blaine	54	R	Maine	Teacher, Journalist, State Legis- lature, MC, Senator, Sec'y. of State
John A. Logan	58	R	Ill.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Senator
1888				
Benjamin Harrison	55	R	Ind.	Lawyer, Senator
Levi P. Morton	64	R	N.Y.	Merchant, Banker, MC, Diplomat
VS.				
Grover Cleveland	51	D	N.Y.	President
Allen G. Thurman	75	D	Ohio	Lawyer, MC, Senator
1892				
Grover Cleveland	55	D	N.Y.	President
Adlai E. Stevenson	57	D	Ill.	Lawyer, MC, First Ass't. Post- master General
VS.				
Benjamin Harrison	59	R	Ind.	President
Whitelaw Reid	55	R	N.Y.	Journalist, Diplomat

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1896				
William McKinley Jr.	54	R	Ohio	Teacher, Lawyer, MC, Governor
Garret A. Hobart ¹⁸	52	R	N.J.	Lawyer, State Legislature
VS.				
William J. Bryan	36	D	Neb.	Lawyer, MC
Arthur Sewall		D	Maine	
1900				
William McKinley Jr.	58	R	Ohio	President
Theodore Roosevelt ²⁰	42	R	N.Y.	State Legislature, Rancher, Member of Civil Service Commission, Ass't. Sec'y. of Navy, Governor
VS.				
William J. Bryan	40	D	Neb.	Lawyer, MC, Journalist
Adlai E. Stevenson	65	D	Ill.	Vice President
1904				
Theodore Roosevelt	46	R	N.Y.	President
Charles W. Fairbanks	52	R	Ind.	Journalist, Lawyer, Senator
VS.				
Alton B. Parker	52	D	N.Y.	Lawyer, Judge
Henry G. Davis	80	D	W.Va.	Banker, Mine Owner, Railroad builder, Lumber business, Senator
1908				
William Howard Taft	51	R	Ohio	Lawyer, Judge, Governor, Gen- eral of Philippines, Teacher, Sec'y. of War
James S. Sherman	53	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Banker, Businessman, MC
VS.				
William J. Bryan	48	D	Neb.	Lawyer, MC, Journalist
John W. Kern	59	D	Ind.	Lawyer, State Legislature
1912				
Woodrow Wilson	56	D	N.J.	Lawyer, Teacher, Governor
Thomas R. Marshall	58	D	Ind.	Lawyer, Governor
VS.				
Theodore Roosevelt ²¹	54	P	N.Y.	President
Hiram W. Johnson	56	P	Calif.	Lawyer, Governor
VS.				
William H. Taft	55	R	Ohio	President
James S. Sherman ²²	57	R	N.Y.	Vice President
1916				
Woodrow Wilson	60	D	N.J.	President
Thomas R. Marshall	62	D	Ind.	Vice President
VS.				
Charles E. Hughes	54	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Teacher, Governor, Su- preme Court Justice
Charles W. Fairbanks	64	R	Ind.	Vice President

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
<hr/>				
1920				
Warren G. Harding	55	R	Ohio	Journalist, State Legislature, Senator
Calvin Coolidge ²³	48	R	Mass	Lawyer, State Legislature, Governor
VS.				
James M. Cox	50	D	Ohio	Teacher, Journalist, Governor
Franklin D. Roosevelt	39	D	N.Y.	Lawyer, Ass't. Sec'y. of Navy
<hr/>				
1924				
Calvin Coolidge	52	R	Mass.	President
Charles G. Dawes	59	R	Ill.	Lawyer, Banker
VS.				
John W. Davis	51	D	W.Va.	Lawyer, Teacher, State Legislature, MC, Diplomat
Charles W. Bryan	57	D	Neb.	Farmer, Businessman, Governor
<hr/>				
1928				
Herbert Hoover	54	R	Calif.	Engineer, Chairman of American Relief Commission, U.S. Food Administrator, Member of War Trade Council, Chairman of Interallied Food Council, Chairman of food section of Supreme Economic Council, Chairman of European Relief Council, Sec'y. of Commerce
Charles Curtis	69	R	Kan.	Lawyer, MC, Senator
VS.				
Alfred E. Smith	55	D	N.Y.	State Legislature, Governor
Joseph T. Robinson	56	D	Ark.	Lawyer, State Legislature, MC, Governor, Senator
<hr/>				
1932				
Franklin D. Roosevelt	51	D	N.Y.	Lawyer, State Legislature, Ass't. Sec'y. of Navy, Governor
John N. Garner	64	D	Texas	Lawyer, Judge, State Legislature, MC
VS.				
Herbert Hoover	58	R	Calif.	President
Charles Curtis	73	R	Kan.	Vice President
<hr/>				
1936				
Franklin D. Roosevelt	55	D	N.Y.	President
John N. Garner	68	D	Texas	Vice President
VS.				
Alfred M. Landon	49	R	N.Y.	Banker, Oilman, Governor
Frank Knox	62	R	Ill.	Journalist

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
1940				
Franklin D. Roosevelt	59	D	N.Y.	President
Henry A. Wallace	52	D	Iowa	Journalist, Agriculturalist, Sec'y. of Agriculture
VS.				
Wendell L. Willkie	48	R	Ind.	Lawyer, Industrialist
Charles L. McNary	66	R	Ore.	Lawyer, Teacher, Judge, Senator
1944				
Franklin D. Roosevelt	63	D	N.Y.	President
Harry S. Truman ²⁴	60	D	Mo.	Businessman, Lawyer, Judge, Senator
VS.				
Thomas E. Dewey	42	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
John W. Bricker	51	R	Ohio	Lawyer, Attorney General of Ohio, Governor
1948				
Harry S. Truman	64	D	Mo.	President
Alben W. Barkley	71	D	Ky.	Lawyer, Judge, MC, Senator
VS.				
Thomas E. Dewey	46	R	N.Y.	Lawyer, Governor
Earl Warren	57	R	Calif.	Lawyer, State Attorney General, Governor
1952				
Dwight D. Eisenhower	62	R	N.Y.	Soldier
Richard M. Nixon	40	R	Calif.	Lawyer, MC, Senator
VS.				
Adlai E. Stevenson	52	D	Ill.	Lawyer, Journalist, Diplomat, Governor
John J. Sparkman	53	D	Ala.	Lawyer, MC, Senator
1956				
Dwight D. Eisenhower	66	R	N.Y.	President
Richard M. Nixon	44	R	Calif.	Vice President
VS.				
Adlai E. Stevenson	56	D	Ill.	Lawyer, Journalist, Diplomat, Governor
Estes Kefauver	53	D	Tenn.	Lawyer, State Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, MC, Senator
1960				
John F. Kennedy	43	D	Mass.	Journalist, MC, Senator
Lyndon B. Johnson	52	D	Texas	Teacher, MC, Senator
VS.				
Richard M. Nixon	48	R	Calif.	Vice President
Henry Cabot Lodge	58	R	Mass.	Senator, Ambassador to U.N.

ABBREVIATIONS: F, Federalist; AF, Anti-Federalist; M.C., U.S. Representative; D-R, Democratic-Republican; I-F, Independent-Federalist; I, Independent; N-R, National-Republican; W, Whig; D-Democrat; R-Republican; D (N), Northern Democrat; D (S), Southern Democrat; P, Progressive.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Clinton was a candidate for President on the Independent-Republican ticket in 1808, but was elected Vice President in that year as a Democratic-Republican. He is one of two Vice Presidents to serve in that capacity under two Presidents. Clinton died one year before the expiration of his term, April 12, 1812. Calhoun also served as Vice President under two Presidents.
2. The Democratic-Republican caucus on May 12, 1812 picked Sen. John Langdon (N.H.) as the Vice Presidential nominee. Langdon received 64 of the 82 caucus votes cast but refused to accept because of his age (71). The second caucus nominated Gerry with 74 of 77 votes cast. (Gerry died after serving one year and 264 days of his term. Langdon survived him by almost five years.)
3. The Federalist electoral vote for Vice President was split among four candidates: Howard (22), James Ross (5) John Marshall (4), Robert G. Harper (3).
4. The electoral vote for Vice President was split among five candidates: Tompkins (218), Richard Stockton (8), Daniel Rodney (4), Robert G. Harper (1), Richard Rush (1).
5. So popular was Monroe that he received 231 of the 232 electoral votes cast in 1820. William Plumer Jr. cast the remaining vote for John Quincy Adams. A popular story is that Plumer voted for Adams in order to preserve the honor of unanimous election for George Washington. Samuel Flagg Bemis, author of *John Quincy Adams and the Union*, states that Plumer, an old associate of Adams, voted for him in order to bring his name before the public in 1824.
6. John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Jackson, Clay and Crawford were all Presidential candidates in 1824. All were (at that time) National-Republicans. Crawford was picked by the Congressional caucus as the candidate. The state legislatures did not like the choice and decided that they were no longer bound to endorse the Congressional choice. The Tennessee Legislature proposed Jackson and other legislatures proposed Adams and Clay. No candidate received a majority of the electoral vote and the election was referred to the House of Representatives for decision. Adams received 13 votes, Jackson 7, Crawford 4. There were six Vice Presidential candidates; Calhoun, Nathan Sanford, Nathaniel Macon, Jackson, Martin Van Buren and Clay. Of 260 electoral votes cast for Vice President, Calhoun received a majority, 182.
7. Adams was the first President to be elected without receiving a majority of the Popular Vote. (Jackson 153,444; Adams 108,740)
8. Only Vice Presidential election to be decided by the Senate. No candidate received a majority. There were three Whig candidates for Vice President, John Tyler and William Smith and Francis Granger. Harrison, White, Webster and Mangum were all Whig Presidential candidates.
9. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of William H. Harrison on April 6, 1841.
10. Johnson, Tazewell, Polk all were Vice Presidential candidates.
11. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Zachary Taylor on July 10, 1850.
12. Died 44 days after inauguration, April 18, 1853.
13. First Republican candidate.
14. After 57 ballots the Democratic convention could not decide on a candidate. The convention adjourned and met again in Baltimore on June 18, 1860. A party division split the Northern and Southern Democrats, with each faction nominating its own candidates.
15. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865.
16. Tilden won the popular vote, but neither candidate received the required 185 electoral votes. A bipartisan commission was set up by the House to decide the election. The commission consisted of 7 Democrats, 7 Republicans and 1 Independent. The Independent resigned suddenly from the commission and was replaced by another Republican. The vote was taken and went strictly along party lines; 8 votes for Hayes, 7 votes for Tilden.
17. Greely died on Nov. 29, 1872, before the electoral college convened. The electoral votes of the six states that he had carried; Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas, were split among three other men: Andrew Hendricks, Benjamin Gratz Brown, and Charles Jones Jenkins. Greely received three of the Georgia votes posthumously, but, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, they were not counted. Ulysses S. Grant, the Republican candidate, however, had won the election.
18. Died in office.
19. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of James A. Garfield, Sept. 20, 1881.
20. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of William McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901.
21. In the election of 1912, the Progressive Party polled more votes than the Republicans. (Progressive 4,119,538; Republicans 3,484,980)
22. Votes transferred to Nicholas M. Butler of N.J. after the death of Sherman on Oct. 30, 1912.
23. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding, Aug. 3, 1923.
24. Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, 1945.

A CENTURY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

(Minor parties not included in computing popular vote percentages)

YEAR	NO. OF STATES	CANDIDATES		ELECTORAL VOTE		POPULAR VOTE	
		DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
1856 (a)	31	James Buchanan <i>John C. Breckinridge</i>	John C. Fremont <i>William L. Dayton</i>	174 (59%)	114 (39%)	1,838,169 (58%)	1,341,264 (42%)
1860 (b)	33	Stephen A. Douglas <i>Herschel V. Johnson</i>	Abraham Lincoln <i>Hannibal Hamlin</i>	12 (4%)	180 (59%)	1,375,157 (42%)	1,866,452 (58%)
1864 (c)	36	George B. McClellan <i>George H. Pendleton</i>	Abraham Lincoln <i>Andrew Johnson</i>	21 (9%)	212 (91%)	1,805,237 (45%)	2,213,665 (55%)
1868 (d)	37	Horatio Seymour <i>Francis P. Blair Jr.</i>	Ulysses S. Grant <i>Schuyler Colfax</i>	80 (27%)	214 (73%)	2,703,249 (47%)	3,012,833 (53%)
1872 (e)	37	Horace Greeley <i>Benjamin Gratz Brown</i>	Ulysses S. Grant <i>Henry Wilson</i>	(e)	286 (82%)	2,834,125 (44%)	3,597,132 (56%)
1876	38	Samuel J. Tilden <i>Thomas A. Hendricks</i>	Rutherford B. Hayes <i>William A. Wheeler</i>	184 (50%)	185 (50%)	4,300,590 (52%)	4,036,298 (48%)
1880	38	Winfield S. Hancock <i>William H. English</i>	James A. Garfield <i>Chester A. Arthur</i>	155 (42%)	214 (58%)	4,444,952 (50%)	4,454,416 (50%)
1884	38	Grover Cleveland <i>Thomas A. Hendricks</i>	James G. Blaine <i>John A. Logan</i>	219 (55%)	182 (45%)	4,874,986 (50%)	4,851,981 (50%)
1888	38	Grover Cleveland <i>Allen G. Thurman</i>	Benjamin Harrison <i>Levi P. Morton</i>	168 (42%)	233 (58%)	5,540,309 (50%)	5,439,853 (50%)
1892 (f)	44	Grover Cleveland <i>Adlai E. Stevenson</i>	Benjamin Harrison <i>Whitelaw Reid</i>	277 (62%)	145 (33%)	5,556,918 (52%)	5,176,108 (48%)
1896	45	William J. Bryan <i>Arthur Sewall</i>	William McKinley <i>Garret A. Hobart</i>	176 (39%)	271 (61%)	6,502,925 (48%)	7,104,779 (52%)
1900	45	William J. Bryan <i>Adlai E. Stevenson</i>	William McKinley <i>Theodore Roosevelt</i>	155 (35%)	292 (65%)	6,358,133 (47%)	7,207,923 (53%)
1904	45	Alton B. Parker <i>Henry G. Davis</i>	Theodore Roosevelt <i>Charles W. Fairbanks</i>	140 (29%)	336 (71%)	5,077,911 (40%)	7,623,486 (60%)
1908	46	William J. Bryan <i>John W. Kern</i>	William H. Taft <i>James S. Sherman</i>	162 (34%)	321 (66%)	6,409,104 (45%)	7,678,908 (55%)
1912 (g)	48	Woodrow Wilson <i>Thomas R. Marshall</i>	William H. Taft <i>James S. Sherman</i>	435 (82%)	8 (1%)	6,293,454 (64%)	3,484,980 (36%)
1916	48	Woodrow Wilson <i>Thomas R. Marshall</i>	Charles E. Hughes <i>Charles W. Fairbanks</i>	277 (52%)	254 (48%)	9,129,606 (52%)	8,538,221 (48%)
1920	48	James M. Cox <i>Franklin D. Roosevelt</i>	Warren G. Harding <i>Calvin Coolidge</i>	127 (24%)	404 (76%)	9,147,353 (36%)	16,152,200 (64%)
1924 (h)	48	John W. Davis <i>Charles W. Bryan</i>	Calvin Coolidge <i>Charles G. Dawes</i>	136 (26%)	382 (71%)	8,386,503 (63%)	15,725,016 (63%)
1928	48	Alfred E. Smith <i>Joseph T. Robinson</i>	Herbert C. Hoover <i>Charles Curtis</i>	87 (16%)	444 (84%)	15,016,443 (41%)	21,391,381 (59%)
1932	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt <i>John N. Garner</i>	Herbert C. Hoover <i>Charles Curtis</i>	472 (89%)	59 (11%)	22,821,857 (59%)	15,761,841 (41%)
1936	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt <i>John N. Garner</i>	Alfred M. Landon <i>Frank Knox</i>	523 (98%)	8 (2%)	27,751,597 (62%)	16,679,583 (38%)
1940	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt <i>Henry A. Wallace</i>	Wendell L. Willkie <i>Charles L. McNary</i>	449 (85%)	82 (15%)	27,244,160 (55%)	22,305,198 (45%)
1944	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt <i>Harry S. Truman</i>	Thomas E. Dewey <i>John W. Bricker</i>	432 (81%)	99 (19%)	25,602,504 (54%)	22,006,285 (46%)
1948 (i)	48	Harry S. Truman <i>Alben W. Barkley</i>	Thomas E. Dewey <i>Earl Warren</i>	303 (57%)	189 (36%)	24,104,030 (52%)	21,971,004 (48%)
1952	48	Adlai E. Stevenson <i>John J. Sparkman</i>	Dwight D. Eisenhower <i>Richard M. Nixon</i>	89 (16%)	442 (83%)	27,314,992 (45%)	33,778,963 (55%)
1956	48	Adlai E. Stevenson <i>Estes Kefauver</i>	Dwight D. Eisenhower <i>Richard M. Nixon</i>	74 (14%)	457 (86%)	26,027,983 (42%)	35,579,190 (58%)
1960 (j)	50	John F. Kennedy <i>Lyndon B. Johnson</i>	Richard M. Nixon <i>Henry Cabot Lodge</i>	303 (56%)	219 (41%)	34,221,463 (50.08%)	34,108,582 (49.92%)

- (a) 1856: Millard Fillmore, American Party, polled 8 electoral votes.
 (b) 1860: John C. Breckinridge, southern Democratic nominee, polled 72 electoral votes. John Bell, Constitutional Union, polled 39 electoral votes.
 (c) 1864: 81 electoral votes were not cast.
 (d) 1868: 23 electoral votes were not cast.
 (e) 1872: Horace Greeley died after election; 63 Democratic electoral votes were scattered. 17 were not voted.

- (f) 1892: James B. Weaver, People's Party, polled 22 electoral votes.
 (g) 1912: Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, polled 88 electoral votes.
 (h) 1924: Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive, polled 13 electoral votes.
 (i) 1948: J. Strom Thurmond, States' Rights, polled 39 electoral votes.
 (j) Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) received 15 electoral votes.

Third Parties 1832 - 1960

This list begins with the Presidential election of 1832 since that is when parties began to emerge along clear lines. Also, that year marks the beginning of American political conventions of major parties.

The first American political convention was held by the Anti-Masonic party in 1831, at which candidates for the election of 1832 were chosen.

The first listing under each election year in the chart is that of the winning party. The second entry is that of the major opposition party. Following in each year are the "third" or "minority" parties.

Fourth is the heading "Voting". Under this heading are listed all of the candidates. Next to the candidates names are the number of popular votes they received, followed by the number of electoral votes they received (in parentheses).

In all cases the name of the Presidential candidate precedes that of the Vice Presidential candidate.

Election of 1832

Won by Democratic Jackson-Van Buren ticket.
National Republican party nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant.

ANTI-MASONIC PARTY

William Wirt
Amos Ellmaker

INDEPENDENT PARTY (NULLIFIERS)

John Floyd
Henry Lee

Voting 1832

Jackson-Van Buren	687,502	(219)
Clay-Sergeant	530,189	(49)
Floyd-Lee	unknown	(11)
Wirt-Ellmaker	unknown	(7)

Election of 1836

Won by Democratic Van Buren-Johnson ticket.
Whig party nominated 4 presidential candidates: William Henry Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, and Willie Person Mangum. The Whigs also nominated three vice presidential candidates: Francis Granger, John Tyler, and William Smith.

Voting 1836

Van Buren-Johnson	762,678	(170)
Whig Total	735,561	(124)
Harrison		(73)
White		(26)
Webster		(14)
Mangum		(11)

Election of 1840

Won by Whig Harrison-Tyler ticket.
Democratic party nominated Martin Van Buren. There were various Vice Presidential Candidates on the ticket since the party did not make a nomination for that office.

LIBERTY PARTY (ABOLITIONIST)

James G. Birney
Thomas Earle

Voting 1840

Harrison-Tyler	1,275,016	(234)
Van Buren	1,129,102	(60)
Birney-Earle	7,000	---

Election of 1844

Won by Democratic Polk-Dallas ticket.
Whig party nominated Henry Clay and Thomas Frelinghuysen.

LIBERTY PARTY

James G. Birney
Thomas Morris

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TYLER CONVENTION

John Tyler

Voting 1844

Polk-Dallas	1,338,464	(170)
Clay-Frelinghuysen	1,300,097	(105)
Birney-Morris	62,300	---
John Tyler	unknown	---

Election of 1848

Won by Whig Taylor-Fillmore ticket.
Democratic party nominated Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.

FREE SOIL PARTY (DEMOCRATIC)

Martin Van Buren
Charles Francis Adams

FREE SOIL PARTY (BARNBURNERS-LIBERTY PARTY)

John P. Hale
Leicester King

NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY

Gerrit Smith
Charles C. Foote

Voting 1848

Taylor-Fillmore	1,360,967	(163)
Cass-Butler	1,222,342	(127)
Van Buren-Adams	291,263	---
Hale-King	unknown	---
Smith-Foote	unknown	---

Election of 1852

Won by Democratic Pierce-King ticket.
Whig party nominated Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

FREE SOIL PARTY (DEMOCRATIC)

John P. Hale
George Washington Julian.

Voting 1852

Pierce-King	1,601,117	(254)
Scott-Graham	1,385,453	(42)
Hale-Julian	155,825	---

Election of 1856

Won by Democratic Buchanan-Breckinridge ticket.
Republican party nominated John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton.

AMERICAN PARTY (KNOW-NOTHINGS)

Millard Fillmore
Andrew Jackson Donelson

WHIG PARTY (SILVER-CAPS)

Millard Fillmore
Andrew Jackson Donelson

NORTH AMERICAN PARTY

Nathaniel P. Banks
William F. Johnson
(Banks and Johnson declined and the party's support went to the Republicans.)

Voting 1856

Buchanan-Breckinridge	1,832,955	(174)
Fremont-Dayton	1,339,932	(114)
Fillmore-Donelson	871,731	(8)

Election of 1860

Won by Republican Lincoln-Hamlin ticket.
Democratic party nominated no candidates at its Charleston, S.C. convention. The party split into several factions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NORTHERN OR DOUGLAS FACTION)

Stephen A. Douglas
Herschel V. Johnson

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY)

John C. Breckinridge
Joseph Lane

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SOUTHERN OR BRECKINRIDGE FACTION)

John C. Breckinridge
Joseph Lane

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY (formerly AMERICAN PARTY)

John Bell
Edward Everett

Voting 1860

Lincoln-Hamlin	1,865,593	(180)
Douglas-Johnson	1,382,713	(12)
Breckinridge-Lane	848,356	(72)
Bell-Everett	592,906	(39)

Election of 1864

Won by Republican Lincoln-Johnson ticket (although Johnson was a Democrat).
Democratic Party nominated George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARTY

John C. Fremont
John Cochrane (both later withdrew and supported Republican ticket.)

Voting 1864

Lincoln-Johnson	2,206,938	(212)
McClellan-Pendleton	1,803,787	(21)
Not voted (Southern states)		(81)

Election of 1868

Won by Republican Grant-Colfax ticket.
Democratic party nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair Jr.

Voting 1868

Grant-Colfax	3,012,833	(214)
Seymour-Blair	2,703,249	(80)
Not voted		(23)

Election of 1872

Won by Republican Grant-Wilson ticket.
Democratic party nominated Horace Greeley and Benjamin G. Brown.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY

Horace Greeley
Benjamin G. Brown

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY (OPPOSITION PARTY)

William S. Graesbeck
Frederick L. Olmsted

STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Charles O'Connor
Charles Francis Adams

PROHIBITION PARTY

James Black
John Russell

PEOPLES PARTY (EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY)

Victoria Claflin Woodhull
Frederick Douglass

LABOR REFORM PARTY

David Davis
Joel Parker (both candidates declined)

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN

Horace Greeley
Benjamin G. Brown

NATIONAL WORKINGMENS CONVENTION

U.S. Grant
Henry Wilson

Voting 1872

Grant-Wilson	3,596,745	(286)
Greeley-Brown	2,843,466	
O'Connor-Adams	29,489	---
Black-Russell	5,608	---
Davis-Parker	unknown	(1)

(Greeley died after the election and the electoral votes were divided among these men):

Thomas A. Hendricks (42)
Benjamin G. Brown (18)
Charles J. Jenkins (2)
Not voted (17)

Election of 1876

Won by Republican Hayes-Wheeler ticket.
Democratic party nominated Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

GREENBACK PARTY (INDEPENDENT PARTY)

Peter Cooper
Samuel F. Cary

PROHIBITION PARTY (NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY)

Green C. Smith
Gideon T. Stewart

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY

James B. Walker
Donald Kirkpatrick

Voting 1876

Hayes-Wheeler	4,036,572	(185)
Tilden-Hendricks	4,284,020	(184)
Cooper-Cary	81,737	---
Smith-Stewart	9,522	---
Walker-Kirkpatrick	2,636	---

Election of 1880

Won by Republican Garfield-Arthur ticket.
Democratic party nominated Winfield Scott Hancock and William H. English.

GREENBACK PARTY (NATIONAL PARTY)

James B. Weaver
Benjamin J. Chambers

PROHIBITION PARTY (NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY)

Neal Dow
Henry A. Thompson

AMERICAN PARTY

John W. Phelps
Samuel C. Pomeroy

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY

None

Voting 1880

Garfield-Arthur	4,453,295	(214)
Hancock-English	4,414,082	(155)
Weaver-Chambers	308,578	---
Dow-Thompson	10,305	---
Phelps-Pomeroy	700	---

Election of 1884

Won by Democratic Cleveland-Hendricks ticket.
Republican party nominated James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY

Benjamin Franklin Butler
Absolom West

GREENBACK PARTY (NATIONAL GREENBACK LABOR PARTY)

Benjamin Franklin Butler
Absolom West

PROHIBITION PARTY

John Pierce St. John
William Daniel

AMERICAN PROHIBITION PARTY

Samuel C. Pomeroy
John A. Conant

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY

Belva Ann Bennett
Marietta Lizzy Bell Stow

Voting 1884

Cleveland-Hendricks	4,879,507	(219)
Blaine-Logan	4,850,293	(182)
Butler-West	175,370	---
St. John-Daniel	150,369	---
Pomeroy-Conant	-----	---
Bennett-Stow	-----	---

Election of 1888

Won by Republican Harrison-Morton ticket.
Democratic party nominated Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.

PROHIBITION PARTY

Clinton B. Fisk
John A. Brooks

UNION LABOR PARTY

Alson L. Streeter
Charles E. Cunningham

UNITED LABOR PARTY

Robert H. Cowdrey
William H.T. Wakefield

AMERICAN PARTY

James L. Curtin
Peter D. Wigginton

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY

Belva Ann Bennett
Charles S. Wells

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PARTY

Albert E. Redstone
John Colvin

Voting 1888

Harrison-Morton	5,447,129	(233)
Cleveland-Thurman	5,537,857	(168)
Fisk-Brooks	249,506	---
Streeter-Cunningham	146,935	---
Cowdrey-Wakefield	2,818	---
Curtin-Wigginton	1,612	---
Bennett-Wells	-----	---
Redstone-Colvin	-----	---

Election of 1892

Won by Democratic Cleveland-Stevenson ticket.
Republican party nominated Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF AMERICA

James B. Weaver
James G. Field

PROHIBITION PARTY

John Bidwell
James B. Cranfill

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Simon Wing
Charles H. Matchett

Voting 1892

Cleveland-Stevenson	5,555,426	(277)
Harrison-Reid	5,182,690	(145)
Weaver-Field	1,029,846	(22)
Bidwell-Cranfill	264,133	---
Wing-Matchett	21,164	---

Election of 1896

Won by Republican McKinley-Hobart ticket.
Democratic party nominated William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall.

POPULIST PARTY (PEOPLE'S PARTY; MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD PARTY)

William Jennings Bryan
Thomas E. Watson

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC PARTY)

John McA. Palmer
Simon Bolivar Buckner

PROHIBITION PARTY

Joshua Levering
Hale Johnson

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Charles M. Matchett
Matthew Maguire

NATIONAL PARTY

Charles E. Bentley
James H. Southgate

NATIONAL SILVER PARTY (BI-METALLIC LEAGUE)

William Jennings Bryan
Arthur Sewall

Voting 1896

McKinley-Hobart	7,102,246	(271)
Byran-Sewall	6,492,559	(176)
Palmer-Buckner	133,148	---
Levering-Johnson	132,007	---
Matchett-Maguire	36,274	---
Bentley-Southgate	13,969	---

Election of 1900

Won by Republican McKinley-Roosevelt ticket.
Democratic party nominated William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

PROHIBITION PARTY

John G. Wooley
Henry B. Metcalf

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Eugene V. Debs
Job Harriman

PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULISTS-MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD; ANTI-FUSIONISTS FACTION)

Wharton Baker
Ignatius Donnelly

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Joseph F. Malloney
Valentine Remmell

UNION REFORM PARTY

Seth Ellis
Samuel T. Nicholson

PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULISTS-FUSIONISTS FACTION)

William Jennings Bryan
Adlai E. Stevenson

SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY

William Jennings Bryan
Adlai E. Stevenson

NATIONAL PARTY

Donelson Caffery
Archibald M. Howe (both candidates declined)

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY

Jonah F.R. Leonard
David H. Martin

Voting 1900

McKinley-Roosevelt	7,218,491	(292)
Bryan-Stevenson	6,356,734	(155)
Woolley-Metcalf	208,914	---
Debs-Harriman	87,814	---
Baker-Donnelly	50,373	---
Malloney-Rummel	39,739	---
Ellis-Nicholson	5,700	---
Caffery-Howe	-----	---
Leonard-Martin	5,500	---

Election of 1904

Won by Republican Roosevelt-Fairbanks ticket.
Democratic party nominated Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Eugene V. Debs
Benjamin Hanford

PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULISTS)

Thomas E. Watson
Thomas H. Tibbles

PROHIBITION PARTY

Silas C. Swallow
George W. Carroll

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Charles H. Corregan
William W. Cox

CONTINENTAL PARTY

Austin Halcomb
A. King

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY

No nominations

Voting 1904

Roosevelt-Fairbanks	7,628,461	(336)
Parker-Davis	5,084,223	(140)
Debs-Hanford	402,283	---
Swallow-Carroll	258,536	---
Watson-Tibbles	117,183	---
Corregan-Cox	31,249	---
Halcomb-King	1,000	---

Election of 1908

Won by Republican Taft-Sherman ticket.
Democratic party nominated William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Eugene V. Debs
Benjamin Hanford

PROHIBITION PARTY

Eugene W. Chafin
Aaron S. Watkins

INDEPENDENCE PARTY

Thomas L. Hisgen
John T. Graves

PEOPLE'S PARTY (POPULIST PARTY)

Thomas E. Watson
Samuel Williams

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

August Gillhaus
Donald L. Munro

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY

Daniel B. Turner
Lorenzo S. Coffin

Voting 1908

Taft-Sherman	7,675,320	(321)
Bryan-Kern	6,412,294	(162)
Debs-Hanford	420,793	---
Chafin-Watkins	253,840	---
Hisgen-Graves	82,872	---
Watson-Williams	29,100	---
Gillhaus-Munro	14,021	---
Turner-Coffin	-----	---

Election of 1912

Won by Democratic Wilson-Marshall ticket.
Republicans nominated William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY ("BULLMOOSE" PARTY)

Theodore Roosevelt
Hiram W. Johnson

SOCIALIST PARTY

Eugene V. Debs
Emil Seidel

PROHIBITION PARTY

Eugene W. Chafin
Aaron S. Watkins

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Arthur E. Reimer
August Gillhaus

Voting 1912

Wilson-Marshall	6,296,547	(435)
Taft-Sherman	3,486,720	(8)
Roosevelt-Johnson	4,118,571	(88)
Debs-Seidel	900,672	---
Chafin-Watkins	206,275	---
Reimer-Gillhaus	28,750	---

election of 1916

Won by Democratic Wilson-Marshall ticket.
Republican party nominated Charles Evans Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Allan L. Benson
George R. Kirkpatrick

PROHIBITION PARTY

James F. Hanly
Ira Landrith

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Arthur E. Reimer
Caleb Harrison

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Theodore Roosevelt
John M. Parker (Roosevelt declined and the party endorsed the Republican ticket.)

Voting 1916

Wilson-Marshall	9,127,695	(272)
Hughes-Fairbanks	8,522,507	(254)
Benson-Kirkpatrick	585,113	---
Hanly-Landrith	220,506	---
Reimer-Harrison	13,403	---

Election of 1920

Won by Republican Harding-Coolidge ticket.
Democratic party nominated James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Eugene V. Debs
Seymour Stedman

FARMER LABOR PARTY

Parley P. Christensen
Maximillian S. Hayes

PROHIBITION PARTY

Aaron S. Watkins
David L. Colvin

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

William W. Cox
August Gillhaus

SINGLE TAX PARTY

Robert C. Macauley
R.G. Barnum

AMERICAN PARTY

James E. Ferguson
No Vice Presidential nomination.

Voting 1920

Harding-Coolidge	16,143,407	(404)
Cox-Roosevelt	9,130,328	(127)
Debs-Stedman	919,799	---
Christensen-Hayes	265,411	---
Watkins-Colvin	189,408	---
Cox-Gillhaus	31,715	---
Macauley-Barnum	5,837	---
Ferguson	48,000	---

Election of 1924

Won by Republican Coolidge-Dawes Ticket.
Democratic party nominated John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Robert M. LaFollette
Burton K. Wheeler

PROHIBITION PARTY

Herman P. Faris
Marie C. Brehm

SOCIALIST PARTY

Robert M. LaFollette
Burton K. Wheeler

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Frank T. Johns
Verne L. Reynolds

COMMUNIST PARTY (WORKERS PARTY)

William Z. Foster
Benjamin Gitlow

AMERICAN PARTY

Gilbert O. Nations
Charles H. Randall

COMMONWEALTH LAND PARTY

William J. Wallace
John C. Lincoln

FARMER LABOR PARTY

Duncan McDonald
William Bouck (both withdrew and supported Communist ticket.)

GREENBACK PARTY

John Zahnd
Roy M. Harop

Voting 1924

Coolidge-Dawes	15,718,211	(382)
Davis-Bryan	8,385,283	(136)
La Follette-Wheeler	4,831,289	(13)
Faris-Brehm	57,520	---
Johns-Reynolds	36,428	---
Foster-Gitlow	36,386	---
Nations-Randall	23,967	---
Wallace-Lincoln	1,582	---
McDonald-Bouck	-----	---
Zahnd-Harop	-----	---

Election of 1928

Won by Republican Hoover-Curtis ticket.
Democratic party nominated Alfred E. Smith and Joseph T. Robinson.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
James H. Maurer

COMMUNIST PARTY (WORKERS PARTY)

William Z. Foster
Benjamin Gitlow

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Verne L. Reynolds
Jeremiah D. Crawley

PROHIBITION PARTY

William F. Varney
James A. Edgerton

FARMER LABOR PARTY

Frank E. Webb
Will Vereen

GREENBACK PARTY

John Zahnd
Wesley H. Bennington

Voting 1928

Hoover-Curtis	21,391,933	(444)
Smith-Robinson	15,016,164	(87)
Foster-Gitlow	21,181	---
Reynolds-Crawley	21,603	---
Varney-Edgerton	20,106	---
Webb-Vereen	6,390	---
Zahnd-Bennington	-----	---

Election of 1932

Won by Democratic Roosevelt-Garner ticket.
Republican party nominated Herbert C. Hoover and Charles Curtis.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
James H. Maurer

COMMUNIST PARTY

William Z. Foster
James W. Ford

PROHIBITION PARTY

William D. Upshaw
Frank S. Regan

LIBERTY PARTY

William H. Harvey
Frank B. Hemenway

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Verne L. Reynolds
John W. Aiken

FARMER LABOR PARTY

Jacob S. Coxey
Julius J. Reiter

JOBLESS PARTY

James R. Cox
V.C. Tisdal

NATIONAL PARTY

Seymour T. Allen (declined)

Voting 1932

Roosevelt-Garner	22,809,638	(472)
Hoover-Curtis	15,758,901	(59)
Thomas-Maurer	881,951	---
Foster-Ford	102,785	---
Upshaw-Regan	81,869	---
Harvey-Hemenway	53,275	---
Reynolds-Aiken	33,276	---
Coxey-Reiter	7,309	---
Cox-Tisdal	-----	---

Election of 1936

Won by Democratic Roosevelt-Garner ticket.
Republican party nominated Alfred M. Landon and Frank Knox.

UNION PARTY

William Lemke
Thomas C. O'Brien

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
George A. Nelson

COMMUNIST PARTY

Earl R. Browder
James W. Ford

PROHIBITION PARTY

David L. Colvin
Claude A. Watson

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

John W. Aiken
Emil F. Teichert

NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY (formerly INDEPENDENT PARTY)

John Zahnd
Florence Garvin

Voting 1936

Roosevelt-Garner	27,752,869	(523)
Landon-Knox	16,674,665	(8)
Lemke-O'Brien	882,479	---
Thomas-Nelson	187,720	---
Browder-Ford	80,158	---
Colvin-Watson	37,847	---
Aiken-Teichert	12,777	---
Zahnd-Garvin	-----	---

Election of 1940

Won by Democratic Roosevelt-Wallace ticket.
Republican party nominated Wendell L. Willkie and Charles L. McNary.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
Maynard C. Krueger

PROHIBITION PARTY

Roger W. Babson
Edgar V. Moorman

COMMUNIST PARTY

Earl R. Browder
James W. Ford

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

John W. Aiken
Aaron M. Orange

GREENBACK PARTY

John Zahnd
James E. Yates

Voting 1940

Roosevelt-Wallace	27,307,819	(449)
Willkie-McNary	22,321,018	(82)
Thomas-Krueger	99,557	---
Babson-Moorman	57,812	---
Browder-Ford	46,251	---
Aiken-Orange	14,892	---
Zahnd-Yates	-----	---

Election of 1944

Won by Democratic Roosevelt-Truman ticket.
Republican party nominated Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
Darlington Hoopes

PROHIBITION PARTY

Claude A. Watson
Andrew Johnson

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Edward A. Teichert
Arla A. Albaugh

AMERICA FIRST PARTY

Gerald L.K. Smith
Henry A. Romer

COMMUNIST PARTY

No nominations.

Voting 1944

Roosevelt-Truman	25,606,585	(432)
Dewey-Bricker	22,014,745	(99)
Thomas-Hoopes	80,518	---
Watson-Johnson	74,758	---
Teichert-Albaugh	45,336	---
Smith-Romer	-----	---

Election of 1948

Won by Democratic Truman-Barkley ticket.
Republican party nominated Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren.

STATES' RIGHTS DEMOCRATIC PARTY ("DIXIECRAT" PARTY)

J. Strom Thurmond
Fielding Lewis Wright

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Henry A. Wallace
Glen N. Taylor

SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas
Tucker P. Smith

PROHIBITION PARTY

Claude A. Watson
Dale Learn

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Edward A. Teichert
Stephen Emery

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (TROTSKYITES)

Farrell Dobbs
Grace Carlson

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY

Gerald L.K. Smith
Henry A. Romer

GREENBACK PARTY

John G. Scott
Granville B. Leeke

FARMER LABOR PARTY

Parley P. Christensen
Maximillian S. Hayes

VEGETARIAN PARTY

John Maxwell
Symon Gould

Voting 1948

Truman-Barkley	24,105,812	(303)
Dewey-Warren	21,970,065	(189)
Thurmond-Wright	1,169,063	(39)
Wallace-Taylor	1,157,172	---
Thomas-Smith	139,414	---
Watson-Learn	103,224	---
Teichert-Emery	29,244	---
Dobbs-Carlson	13,613	---
Smith-Romer	-----	---
Scott-Leeke	-----	---
Christensen-Hayes	-----	---
Maxwell-Gould	-----	---

Election of 1952

Won by Republican Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.
Democratic party nominated Adlai E. Stevenson and John J. Sparkman.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Vincent Hallinan
Charlotta A. Bass

PROHIBITION PARTY

Stuart Hamblen
Enock A. Holtwick

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Eric Hass
Stephen Emery

SOCIALIST PARTY

Darlington Hoopes
Samuel H. Friedman

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Farrell Dobbs
Myra T. Weiss

AMERICA FIRST PARTY

Douglas MacArthur
Harry F. Byrd

AMERICAN VEGETARIAN PARTY

Daniel J. Murphy
Symon Gould

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Vincent Hallinan
Charlotta A. Bass

CHURCH OF GOD PARTY

Homer A. Tomlinson
Willie I. Bass

CONSTITUTION PARTY

Douglas MacArthur
Harry F. Byrd

GREENBACK PARTY

Frederick C. Proehl
J. Edward Bedell

Voting 1952

Eisenhower-Nixon	33,936,234	(442)
Stevenson-Sparkman	27,314,992	(89)
Hallinan-Bass	140,023	---
Hamblen-Holtwick	72,949	---
Hass-Emery	30,267	---
Hoopes-Friedman	20,203	---
Dobbs-Weiss	10,312	---
MacArthur-Byrd	17,205	---
Murphy-Gould	-----	---
Tomlinson-Bass	-----	---
Proehl-Bedell	-----	---

Election of 1956

Won by Republican Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.
Democratic party nominated Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

LIBERAL PARTY

Adlai E. Stevenson
Estes Kefauver

STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

T. Coleman Andrews
Thomas H. Werdel

PROHIBITION PARTY

Enoch A. Holtwick
Edward M. Cooper

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Eric Hass
Georgia Cozzini

TEXAS CONSTITUTION PARTY

William E. Jenner
J. Bracken Lee

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Farrell Dobbs
Myra T. Weiss

AMERICAN THIRD PARTY

Henry Krajewski
Ann M. Yezo

SOCIALIST PARTY

Darlington Hoopes
Samuel H. Friedman

PIONEER PARTY

William Langer
Burr McCloskey

AMERICAN VEGETARIAN PARTY

Herbert M. Shelton
Symon Gould

GREENBACK PARTY

Frederick C. Proehl
Edward K. Meador

STATES RIGHTS PARTY OF KENTUCKY

Harry F. Byrd
William E. Jenner

SOUTH CAROLINIANS FOR INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

Harry F. Byrd
No vice presidential nomination.

Voting 1956

Eisenhower-Nixon	35,590,472	(457)
Stevenson-Kefauver	26,022,752	(73)
Andrews-Werdel	107,929	---
Holtwick-Cooper	41,937	---
Hass-Cozzini	44,300	---
Jenner-Lee	30,999	---
Dobbs-Weiss	5,549	---
Krajewski-Yezo	1,829	---
Hoopes-Friedman	846	---
Langer-McCloskey	-----	---
Shelton-Gould	-----	---
Proehl-Meador	-----	---
Byrd-Jenner	-----	---

Election of 1960

Won by Democratic Kennedy-Johnson ticket.
Republican party nominated Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge.

STATES RIGHTS PARTY OF LOUISIANA

No nominees (Independent Electors)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Eric Hass-
Georgia Cozzini

PROHIBITION PARTY

Dr. R.L. Decker
E. Harold Munn

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

Orval Faubus
No vice presidential candidate

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Farrell Dobbs
Myra T. Weiss

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF TEXAS

Charles L. Sullivan
Merritt B. Curtis

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF NEW JERSEY

J. Bracken Lee
Kent H. Courtney

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF VIRGINIA

C. Benton Coiner
Edward J. Silverman

TAX CUT PARTY

Lar Daly
No vice presidential nominee

AFRO-AMERICAN PARTY

Rev. Clennon King
Reginald Carter

CONSTITUTION PARTY

Merritt B. Curtis
B.M. Butler

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN

No candidate

Voting 1960

Kennedy-Johnson	34,221,463	(303)
Nixon-Lodge	34,108,582	(219)
Unpledged Electors	462,575	(15)
States Rights Party of La.	169,572	---
Hass-Cozzini	47,521	---
Decker-Munn	46,203	---
Faubus	44,977	---
Dobbs-Weiss	40,175	---
Sullivan-Curtis	18,169	---
Lee-Courtney	8,708	---
Coiner-Silverman	4,204	---
Daly	1,767	---
King-Carter	1,485	---
Curtis-Butler	1,401	---
Independent American	539	---
Scattering	1,532	---

State-by-State Presidential Election Returns, 1856-1960

State	Victorious Party in Presidential in Each State, 1856 to 1960																													No. of Times Parties Won		
	(1960 figures as of Dec. 19)																													Other	Dem.	Rep.
	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960					
ALABAMA	D	SD	2	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D ¹⁸	D ¹⁸	2	22	2		
ALASKA																											R	0	1			
ARIZONA															D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	7	6		
ARKANSAS	D	SD	2	R	4	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	23	1		
CALIFORNIA	D	R	R	R	R	R	D ⁶	R	R	D ⁷	R ¹⁰	R	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	9	17		
COLORADO							R	R	R	PP	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	1	8	13		
CONNECTICUT	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	9	18		
DELAWARE	D	SD	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	1	13	13		
FLORIDA	D	SD	2	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	1	18	7			
GEORGIA	D	SD	2	D	D ⁵	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	25	0		
HAWAII																																
IDAHO										PP	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	1	9	8	
ILLINOIS	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	9	18	
INDIANA	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	7	20	
IOWA	R	R													D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	0	4	23	
KANSAS				R	R	R	R	R	R	PP	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	5	19	
KENTUCKY	D	CU	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R ¹⁰	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	1	21	5		
LOUISIANA	D	SD	2	D	4	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	R	D	2	21	2		
MAINE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	1	26		
MARYLAND	A	SD	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D ¹⁰	D ¹⁰	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	17	9		
MASSACHUSETTS	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	8	19		
MICHIGAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	1	4	22		
MINNESOTA				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	6	19		
MISSISSIPPI	D	SD	2	3	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D	3	21	1			
MISSOURI	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	0	19	8		
MONTANA										R	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	9	10		
NEBRASKA				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	0	6	18		
NEVADA				R	R	R	R	D	R	PP	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	12	12		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	5	22		
NEW JERSEY	D	R ¹	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	14	13	
NEW MEXICO															D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	8	5		
NEW YORK	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	10	17		
NORTH CAROLINA	D	SD	2	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	22	3		
NORTH DAKOTA											R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	1	4	13		
OHIO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R ¹⁰	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	0	6	21		
OKLAHOMA															D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R ¹⁰	0	9	5		
OREGON			R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R ¹¹	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	6	20		
PENNSYLVANIA	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	5	21		
RHODE ISLAND	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	R	0	8	19		
SOUTH CAROLINA	D	SD	2	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D	D	2	21	3		
SOUTH DAKOTA											R	D	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	3	14		
TENNESSEE	D	CU	2	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D ¹⁰	R	R	1	19	6		
TEXAS	D	SD	2	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	1	21	3		
UTAH												D	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	0	7	10		
VERMONT	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	0	27		
VIRGINIA	D	CU	2	3	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	19	5		
WASHINGTON											R	D	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	1	7	10		
WEST VIRGINIA				R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R ¹⁰	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	0	13	12		
WISCONSIN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	PR	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	6	20		
WYOMING										R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	0	7	11		
WINNING PARTY	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	11	16		

- Four electors voted Republican; 3 voted Democratic.
- Confederate States, did not vote in 1864.
- Did not vote in 1868.
- Votes were not counted.
- 3 votes for Greely not counted.
- One elector voted Republican; 5 voted Democratic.
- One elector voted Republican; 8 voted Democratic.
- 9 electors voted Republican; 5 voted Democratic.
- 1 vote each for Democratic, Republican and People's Party.
- 22 electors voted Republican and 1 voted Democratic.
- 3 electors voted Republican and 1 People's Party.
- 8 electors voted Republican and 1 voted Democratic.
- 12 electors voted Republican; 1 voted Democratic.
- 7 electors voted Democratic; 1 Republican.
- 2 electors voted Republican; 6 Democratic.
- 7 electors voted Republican; 1 Democratic.
- 11 electors voted Democratic; 1 voted States' Rights.

- 1 elector voted for Walter Jones.
- Six of 11 electors not pledged to support national ticket and voted for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.).
- Hawaii's three votes not cast Dec. 19 because of recount in process.
- Eight independent electors voted for Byrd.
- One vote cast for Byrd.

Blanks indicate states not yet admitted to the Union.

A -- American Party
 CU -- Constitutional Union Party
 D -- Democratic Party
 PP -- People's Party
 PR -- Progressive (Bullmoose) Party
 R -- Republican Party
 SD -- Southern Democratic Party
 SR -- States' Rights Party

Notes

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